



1 instances where a state or territorial court serves litigational convenience best.” Sinochem  
2 Int’l Co. v. Malaysia Int’l Shipping Corp., 549 U.S. 422, 430, 127 S. Ct. 1184, 1190 (2007)  
3 (citation omitted). In a non-foreign context, the doctrine has been replaced by 28 U.S.C. §  
4 1404(a), which provides for transfer, rather than dismissal. Because the proposed alternative  
5 forum in the instant case is another federal district court, the doctrine of *forum non*  
6 *conveniens* is inapplicable, and defendant’s motion to dismiss is denied.

7 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), “[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the  
8 interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil matter to any other district or  
9 division where it might have been brought.” We must weigh multiple factors in considering  
10 whether transfer is appropriate in a particular case, including (1) plaintiff’s choice of forum,  
11 (2) the location where the relevant agreement was negotiated and executed, (3) the parties’  
12 respective contacts with the forum, (4) the ease of access to sources of proof, (5) the  
13 availability of compulsory process to compel attendance of unwilling non-party witnesses,  
14 (6) the forum most familiar with the governing law, and (7) the difference in the costs of  
15 litigation in the two forums. Jones v. GNC Franchising, Inc., 211 F.3d 495, 498-99 (9th Cir.  
16 2000). The party moving for transfer under § 1404(a) bears the burden of establishing that  
17 transfer is appropriate and “must make a strong showing of inconvenience to warrant  
18 upsetting the plaintiff’s choice of forum.” Decker Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co.,  
19 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986).

20 First, though not dispositive, we will accord plaintiff’s choice of forum in Arizona  
21 substantial weight, Pacific Car & Foundry Co. v. Pence, 403 F.2d 949, 954 (9th Cir. 1968),  
22 particularly where, as here, the chosen forum is also plaintiff’s residence and where  
23 significant operative facts occurred. The employment agreement with Pembroke was  
24 negotiated and executed by plaintiff in Arizona. She performs work on behalf of Pembroke  
25 from her home office in Arizona. The majority of her interaction with Pembroke is from  
26 Arizona by email and telephone. Although she has traveled to Virginia for training and  
27 meetings, she claims that she has only been to Virginia once in the last three years—in order  
28 to meet with Pembroke personnel about her claim. Pembroke, on the other hand, manages

1 facilities across the United States and in other countries. Almost one third of its employees  
2 do not work in Virginia. It advertises that it “employs Medical Review officers . . .  
3 throughout the United States.” Talley Affidavit ¶ 36. It elected to employ plaintiff from her  
4 home office in Arizona. The parties’ relative contacts with the forum, particularly those  
5 contacts giving rise to this litigation, weigh strongly in favor of an Arizona forum.

6 With respect to availability of witnesses, Pembroke asserts that each of its officers  
7 or employees likely to be called as a witness resides in Virginia. It acknowledges that most  
8 of the potential witnesses are Pembroke employees or officers whose testimony can be  
9 compelled at trial. Reply at 5. Although it argues that there may be non-party witnesses  
10 outside the subpoena power of this court, it fails to identify any such witness. Pembroke’s  
11 speculation that it will need compulsory process over unspecified witnesses is insufficient  
12 to satisfy its burden. See, e.g., Costco Wholesale Corp. v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., 472 F.  
13 Supp. 2d 1183, 1193 (S. D. Cal. 2007) (“In establishing inconvenience to witnesses, the  
14 moving party must name the witnesses, state their location, and explain their testimony and  
15 its relevance.”).

16 Pembroke also argues that the majority of the anticipated evidence is comprised of  
17 documents related to plaintiff’s employment, including customer, commission, and payroll  
18 records, all of which are located in Virginia. However, Pembroke does not allege any  
19 difficulty in transferring the documentary evidence from its Virginia office to Arizona. In  
20 fact it acknowledges that documents can be scanned and emailed. Reply 6. Given today’s  
21 available technology, the location of documentary evidence is entitled to less weight.  
22 Without any specific claim regarding the inconvenience of transporting documents, this  
23 factor does not support transfer.

24 The parties’ contract provides that Virginia law governs any claim arising out of the  
25 contract. Cametas Affidavit ¶ 17. This factor weighs only slightly in favor of transfer as this  
26 dispute is a simple contract law action that does not involve complicated Virginia state law.

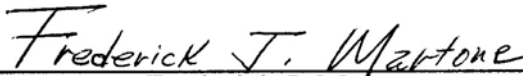
27 Finally, the relative financial burdens of litigating in each of the forums is neutral.  
28 The transfer of the action to Virginia would merely shift the financial burden from

1 Pembroke to plaintiff. Transfer is inappropriate where it “would merely shift rather than  
2 eliminate the inconvenience.” Decker Coal Co., 805 F.2d at 843.

3 Based on a balancing of the relative factors, we conclude that Pembroke has failed  
4 to meet its heavy burden of showing that Virginia is the more appropriate venue for this  
5 action.

6 **IT IS ORDERED DENYING** defendant’s motion to dismiss or alternatively to  
7 transfer venue (doc. 7).

8 DATED this 27<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2009.

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 Frederick J. Martone  
15 United States District Judge  
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